

#### **Cool MOS™ Power Transistor**

#### **Feature**

- New revolutionary high voltage technology
- Ultra low gate charge

• Extreme dv/dt rated

Ultra low effective capacitances

• Improved transconductance

P-TO220-3-31

P-TO262

P-TO263-3-2

V<sub>DS</sub> @ T<sub>jmax</sub>

R<sub>DS(on)</sub>

 $I_{D}$ 

P-TO220-3-1

560

0.28

16

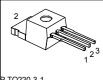
٧

Ω

Α

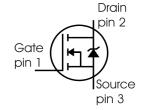






• P-TO-220-3-31: Fully isolated package (2500 VAC; 1 minute)

Туре	Package	Ordering Code	Marking
SPP16N50C3	P-TO220-3-1	Q67040-S4583	16N50C3
SPB16N50C3	P-TO263-3-2	Q67040-S4642	16N50C3
SPI16N50C3	P-TO262	Q67040-S4582	16N50C3
SPA16N50C3	P-TO220-3-31	Q67040-S4581	16N50C3



#### **Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	Symbol	Va	Value		
		SPP_B_I	SPA		
Continuous drain current	I <sub>D</sub>			Α	
T <sub>C</sub> = 25 °C		16	16 <sup>1)</sup>		
T <sub>C</sub> = 100 °C		10	10 <sup>1</sup> )		
Pulsed drain current, $t_p$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	I <sub>D puls</sub>	48	48	Α	
Avalanche energy, single pulse	E <sub>AS</sub>	460	460	mJ	
I <sub>D</sub> =8, V <sub>DD</sub> =50V					
Avalanche energy, repetitive $t_{AR}$ limited by $T_{jmax}^{2}$	E <sub>AR</sub>	0.64	0.64		
/ <sub>D</sub> =16A, V <sub>DD</sub> =50V					
Avalanche current, repetitive $t_{AR}$ limited by $T_{jmax}$	I <sub>AR</sub>	16	16	Α	
Gate source voltage	$V_{\mathrm{GS}}$	±20	±20	V	
Gate source voltage AC (f >1Hz)	V <sub>GS</sub>	±30	±30		
Power dissipation, $T_C = 25^{\circ}C$	P <sub>tot</sub>	160	34	W	
Operating and storage temperature	$T_{j}$ , $T_{stg}$	-55	+150	°C	



**Maximum Ratings** 

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Drain Source voltage slope	dv/dt	50	V/ns
$V_{\rm DS}$ = 400 V, $I_{\rm D}$ = 16 A, $T_{\rm j}$ = 125 °C			

#### **Thermal Characteristics**

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit
		min.	typ.	max.	
Thermal resistance, junction - case	R <sub>thJC</sub>	-	-	0.78	K/W
Thermal resistance, junction - case, FullPAK	R <sub>thJC_FP</sub>	1	-	3.7	
Thermal resistance, junction - ambient, leaded	$R_{thJA}$	ı	-	62	
Thermal resistance, junction - ambient, FullPAK	R <sub>thJA FP</sub>	ı	-	80	
Soldering temperature,	$T_{sold}$	-	-	260	°C
1.6 mm (0.063 in.) from case for 10s <sup>3)</sup>					

**Electrical Characteristics**, at  $T_i$ =25°C unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Values			Unit
			min.	typ.	max.	
Drain-source breakdown voltage	V <sub>(BR)DSS</sub>	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, I <sub>D</sub> =0.25mA	500	-	-	V
Drain-Source avalanche	V <sub>(BR)DS</sub>	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, I <sub>D</sub> =16A	-	600	-	
breakdown voltage						
Gate threshold voltage	V <sub>GS(th)</sub>	/ <sub>D</sub> =675μA, // <sub>GS</sub> =V <sub>DS</sub>	2.1	3	3.9	
Zero gate voltage drain current	I <sub>DSS</sub>	V <sub>DS</sub> =500V, V <sub>GS</sub> =0V,				μA
		<i>T</i> <sub>j</sub> =25°C	-	0.1	1	
		<i>T</i> j=150°C	-	-	100	
Gate-source leakage current	I <sub>GSS</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>GS</sub> =20V, <i>V</i> <sub>DS</sub> =0V	-	-	100	nA
Drain-source on-state resistance	R <sub>DS(on)</sub>	V <sub>GS</sub> =10V, I <sub>D</sub> =10A				Ω
		<i>T</i> j=25°C	-	0.25	0.28	
		<i>T</i> j=150°C	-	0.68	-	
Gate input resistance	R <sub>G</sub>	f=1MHz, open drain	-	1.5	-	



5

<b>Electrical Characteristics</b> , at 7	= 25 °C, unless otherwise specified
--	-------------------------------------

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		Values		
			min.	typ.	max.	
Characteristics		•				
Transconductance	g <sub>fs</sub>	$V_{\rm DS} \ge 2*I_{\rm D}*R_{\rm DS(on)max},$ $I_{\rm D}=10A$	-	14	-	S
Input capacitance	C <sub>iss</sub>	$V_{\rm GS}$ =0V, $V_{\rm DS}$ =25V,	-	1600	-	pF
Output capacitance	Coss	<i>f</i> =1MHz	-	800	-	
Reverse transfer capacitance	$C_{rss}$		-	30	-	
Effective output capacitance,4)	C <sub>o(er)</sub>	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V,	-	64	-	
energy related		V <sub>DS</sub> =0V to 400V				
Effective output capacitance,5)	C <sub>o(tr)</sub>		-	124	-	
time related						
Turn-on delay time	t <sub>d(on)</sub>	$V_{\rm DD}$ =380V, $V_{\rm GS}$ =0/10V,	-	10	-	ns
Rise time	<i>t</i> <sub>r</sub>	$I_{\rm D}$ =16A, $R_{\rm G}$ =4.3 $\Omega$	-	8	-	
Turn-off delay time	$t_{d(off)}$		-	50	-	
Fall time	<i>t</i> f		-	8	-	
Gate Charge Characteristics						
Gate to source charge	$Q_{gs}$	V <sub>DD</sub> =380V, I <sub>D</sub> =16A	_	7	-	nC
Gate to drain charge	$Q_{\rm gd}$		-	36	-	
Gate charge total	Qg	V <sub>DD</sub> =380V, I <sub>D</sub> =16A,	-	66	-	

Gate plateau voltage

V<sub>(plateau)</sub>

 $V_{\rm GS}$ =0 to 10V

 $V_{\rm DD}$ =380V,  $I_{\rm D}$ =16A

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Limited only by maximum temperature

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Repetitve avalanche causes additional power losses that can be calculated as  $P_{AV} = E_{AR} * f$ .

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Soldering temperature for TO-263: 220°C, reflow

 $<sup>^4</sup>C_{o(er)}$  is a fixed capacitance that gives the same stored energy as  $C_{oss}$  while  $V_{DS}$  is rising from 0 to 80%  $V_{DSS}$ .

 $<sup>^5</sup>C_{\mathrm{O(tr)}}$  is a fixed capacitance that gives the same charging time as  $C_{\mathrm{OSS}}$  while  $V_{\mathrm{DS}}$  is rising from 0 to 80%  $V_{\mathrm{DSS}}$ .

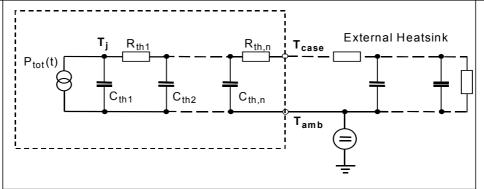


### **Electrical Characteristics**

Parameter	Symbol	nbol Conditions		Values		
			min.	typ.	max.	]
Inverse diode continuous	IS	<i>T</i> <sub>C</sub> =25°C	-	-	16	Α
forward current						
Inverse diode direct current,	/ <sub>SM</sub>		-	-	48	
pulsed						
Inverse diode forward voltage	V <sub>SD</sub>	V <sub>GS</sub> =0V, I <sub>F</sub> =I <sub>S</sub>	-	1	1.2	V
Reverse recovery time	t <sub>rr</sub>	$V_{R}$ =380V, $I_{F}$ = $I_{S}$ ,	-	420	-	ns
Reverse recovery charge	Q <sub>rr</sub>	d <i>i</i> <sub>F</sub> /d <i>t</i> =100A/μs	-	7	-	μC
Peak reverse recovery current	I <sub>rrm</sub>		-	40	-	Α
Peak rate of fall of reverse	di <sub>rr</sub> /dt	<i>T</i> j=25°C	-	1100	-	A/µs
recovery current						

## **Typical Transient Thermal Characteristics**

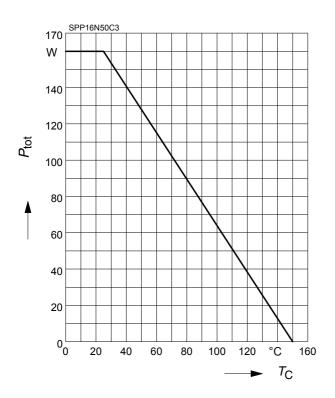
Symbol	Va	lue	Unit	Symbol	Value		Unit
	SPP_B_I	SPA			SPP_B_I	SPA	
R <sub>th1</sub>	0.012	0.012	K/W	C <sub>th1</sub>	0.0002495	0.0002495	Ws/K
R <sub>th2</sub>	0.023	0.023		C <sub>th2</sub>	0.0009406	0.0009406	
R <sub>th3</sub>	0.043	0.043		C <sub>th3</sub>	0.001298	0.001298	
$\overline{R_{th4}}$	0.149	0.176		C <sub>th4</sub>	0.00362	0.00362	
$R_{th5}$	0.17	0.371		C <sub>th5</sub>	0.009484	0.008025	
$R_{th6}$	0.069	2.522		C <sub>th6</sub>	0.077	0.412	





#### 1 Power dissipation

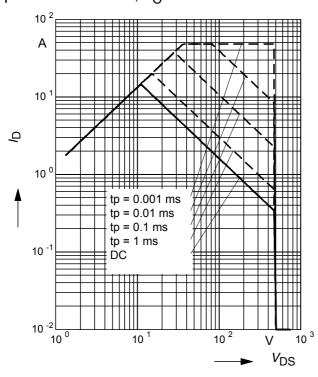
$$P_{\text{tot}} = f(T_{\text{C}})$$



#### 3 Safe operating area

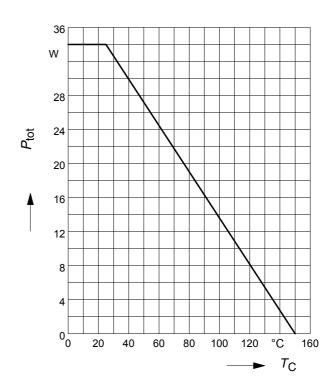
$$I_{D} = f(V_{DS})$$

parameter : D = 0 ,  $T_C = 25^{\circ}C$ 



#### 2 Power dissipation FullPAK

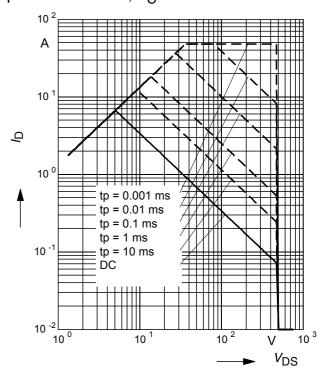
$$P_{\text{tot}} = f(T_{\text{C}})$$



### 4 Safe operating area FullPAK

$$I_{\rm D} = f(V_{\rm DS})$$

parameter: D = 0,  $T_C = 25$ °C

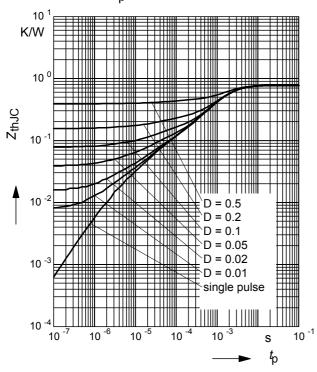




### 5 Transient thermal impedance

$$Z_{\text{thJC}} = f(t_{\text{p}})$$

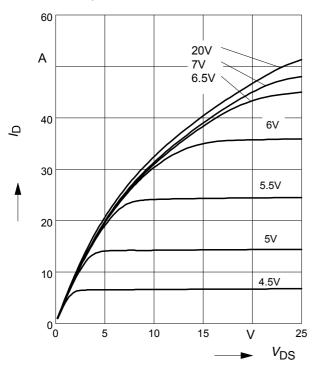
parameter:  $D = t_D/T$ 



#### 7 Typ. output characteristic

 $I_{D} = f(V_{DS}); T_{i}=25^{\circ}C$ 

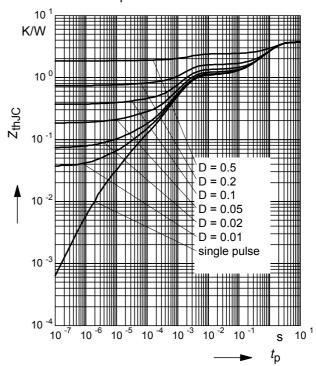
parameter:  $t_p$  = 10  $\mu$ s,  $V_{GS}$ 



#### 6 Transient thermal impedance FullPAK

$$Z_{\mathsf{thJC}} = f\left(t_{\mathsf{p}}\right)$$

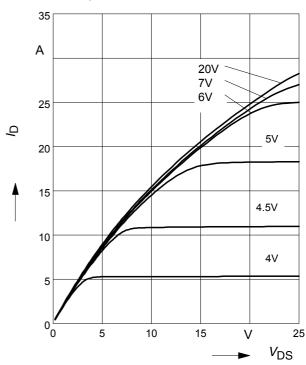
parameter:  $D = t_p/t$ 



### 8 Typ. output characteristic

 $I_{D} = f(V_{DS}); T_{j}=150^{\circ}C$ 

parameter:  $t_p$  = 10  $\mu$ s,  $V_{GS}$ 

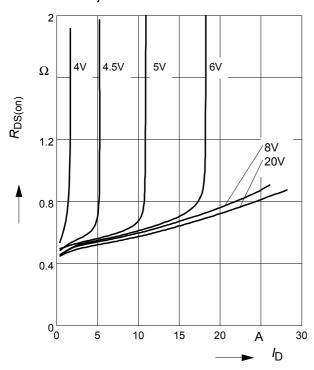




### 9 Typ. drain-source on resistance

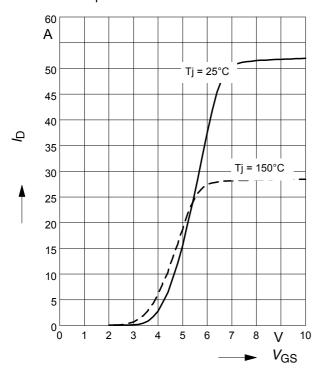
 $R_{\mathrm{DS(on)}} = f(I_{\mathrm{D}})$ 

parameter:  $T_i$ =150°C,  $V_{GS}$ 



### 11 Typ. transfer characteristics

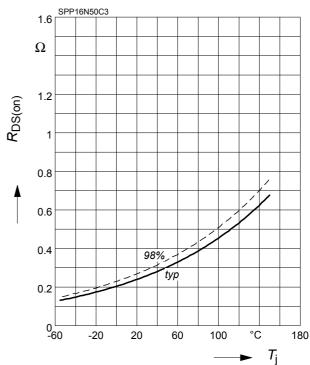
 $I_{\rm D}$ =  $f(V_{\rm GS})$ ;  $V_{\rm DS}$  $\geq 2 \times I_{\rm D} \times R_{\rm DS(on)max}$  parameter:  $t_{\rm p}$  = 10  $\mu \rm s$ 



#### 10 Drain-source on-state resistance

 $R_{\text{DS(on)}} = f(T_{j})$ 

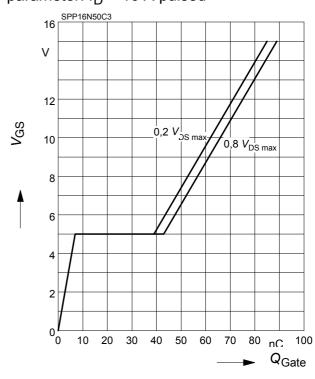
parameter :  $I_D$  = 10 A,  $V_{GS}$  = 10 V



### 12 Typ. gate charge

 $V_{GS} = f (Q_{Gate})$ 

parameter:  $I_D$  = 16 A pulsed

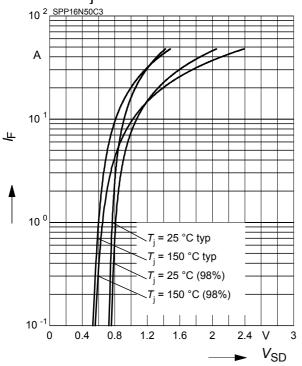




## 13 Forward characteristics of body diode

$$I_{\mathsf{F}} = f(\mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{SD}})$$

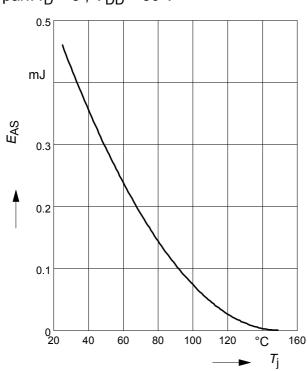
parameter:  $T_i$ ,  $t_p = 10 \mu s$ 



### 15 Avalanche energy

$$E_{AS} = f(T_i)$$

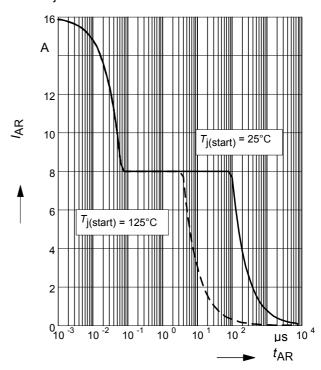
par.:  $I_D = 8$  ,  $V_{DD} = 50 \text{ V}$ 



#### 14 Avalanche SOA

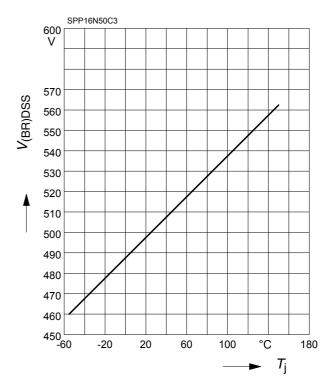
$$I_{AR} = f(t_{AR})$$

par.: *T*<sub>i</sub> ≤ 150 °C



#### 16 Drain-source breakdown voltage

$$V_{(BR)DSS} = f(T_j)$$

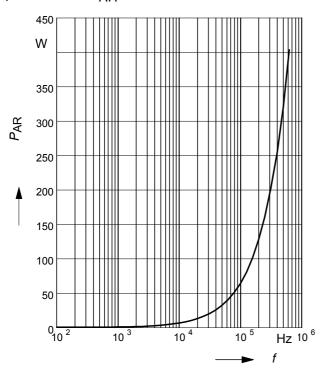




### 17 Avalanche power losses

## $P_{AR} = f(f)$

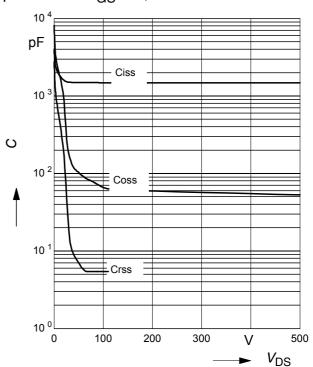
parameter: EAR=0.64mJ



## 18 Typ. capacitances

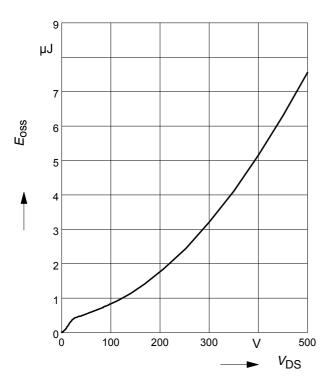
$$C = f(V_{DS})$$

parameter: V<sub>GS</sub>=0V, f=1 MHz



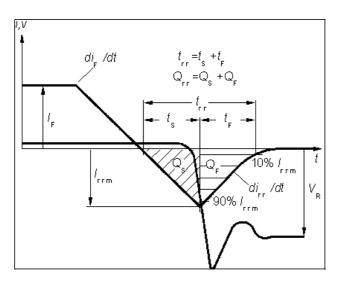
# 19 Typ. $C_{\rm OSS}$ stored energy

 $E_{\text{oss}} = f(V_{\text{DS}})$ 



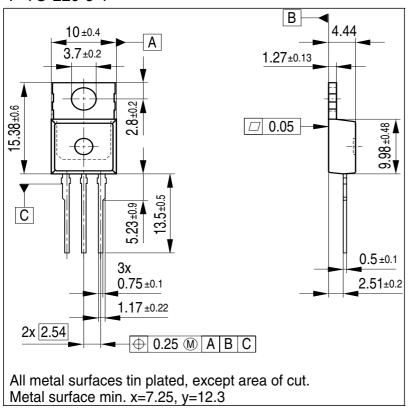


## Definition of diodes switching characteristics

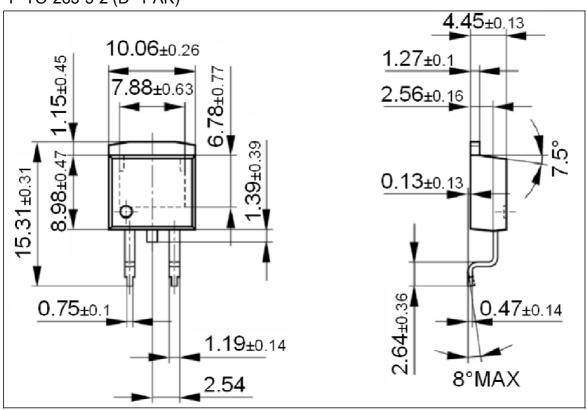




#### P-TO-220-3-1

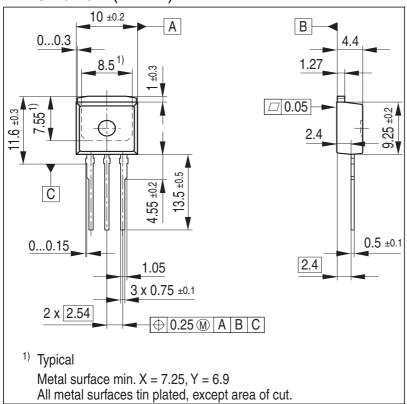


### P-TO-263-3-2 (D<sup>2</sup>-PAK)

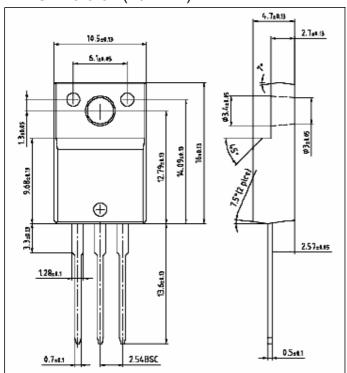




#### P-TO-262-3-1 (I<sup>2</sup>-PAK)



#### P-TO-220-3-31 (FullPAK)



Please refer to mounting instructions (application note AN-TO220-3-31-01)



Published by Infineon Technologies AG, Bereichs Kommunikation St.-Martin-Strasse 53, D-81541 München © Infineon Technologies AG 1999 All Rights Reserved.

#### Attention please!

The information herein is given to describe certain components and shall not be considered as warranted characteristics.

Terms of delivery and rights to technical change reserved.

We hereby disclaim any and all warranties, including but not limited to warranties of non-infringement, regarding circuits, descriptions and charts stated herein.

Infineon Technologies is an approved CECC manufacturer.

#### Information

For further information on technology, delivery terms and conditions and prices please contact your nearest Infineon Technologies Office in Germany or our Infineon Technologies Reprensatives worldwide (see address list).

#### Warnings

Due to technical requirements components may contain dangerous substances. For information on the types in question please contact your nearest Infineon Technologies Office.

Infineon Technologies Components may only be used in life-support devices or systems with the express written approval of Infineon Technologies, if a failure of such components can reasonably be expected to cause the failure of that life-support device or system, or to affect the safety or effectiveness of that device or system Life support devices or systems are intended to be implanted in the human body, or to support and/or maintain and sustain and/or protect human life. If they fail, it is reasonable to assume that the health of the user or other persons may be endangered.